

helped to make this great State by their vote on November 2, and let it be victory.

Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, president of the Women's Political Union, said: "We are not going to stop working. We will organize tomorrow, to work for a Federal amendment and for Presidential suffrage in New Jersey. We have contributed more to this State than any other organization ever did. We have waked up tens of thousands of women. We have waked the social and civic conscience and the fact that there was such a heavy vote proves that we have given the men confidence in our cause. The political machines were against us."

Mrs. Helena Hill Wood, daughter of Representative Hill of Connecticut, said: "I hope the women of New Jersey will never undergo again the humiliation of asking the New Jersey men for the vote. This should be a lesson to work for the Federal amendment."

Nugent Calls It Common Sense.

When asked to make a statement, James R. Nugent, who led the anti-suffrage fight in New Jersey, said: "New Jersey leads off in the fight for same government and rational politics, the purity of the home and the protection of her womanhood. To-night from the North River to the Delaware Capes the returns come rolling in that tell the story of how Jersey common sense that has made Jersey justice famous the world over, has rejected the mother of the tams that have sused across the prairies from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, votes for women."

"The verdict expresses the judgment of a greater number of people than ever sent to the polls in New Jersey at a special election. This has been a campaign of education, with the leaders of the best citizenship and womanhood of the State appealing to the educated and responsible citizens of New Jersey, on the one hand, and a coterie of imported, hysterical, itinerant reformers and female politicians attempting to reach the responsible and unthinking element of our population."

"Fifty thousand majority against woman suffrage, to which New Jersey leads off with, and in the ratio of our population has set a mark that Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts will do well to follow."

"The strongest argument presented to the sober minded Jersey men against woman suffrage has been a procession of long haired, red haired, red eyed women streaming across the Hudson River into New Jersey. With banners, brass drums and blaring trumpets they have crowded the highways and byways of the State, but their kind have no appeal that will reach the intelligent, responsible and sober minded citizenship of New Jersey."

"I made the fight as far as possible permitted the Democratic organization to do it, impelled by strong convictions based on a knowledge of the actual facts and conditions in States where women have the ballot. I appealed to the Republican organization of the county and to the organization of that party led by former Gov. Stokes, but did not meet with the enthusiastic response that I had expected. If I had been the Republican leader, was attempting to read the stars he didn't get the right result."

"I congratulate, first, the women of New Jersey for what they have escaped; I congratulate, second, the voting citizen of New Jersey for his good judgment they have shown, guided by their instincts of true patriotism toward the home, the State and the nation."

WILSON'S VOTE FAILS TO WIN OWN BOROUGH

President Casts Ballot in Less Than Two Minutes; Back in Washington.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—President Wilson arrived in Princeton on his special car at 12:15 P. M. to 12:18 P. M. with Dr. T. Cary Grayson, his physician, a secret service man and a stenographer. The President's secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, went on to Jersey City to cast his ballot.

The President was greeted by a large crowd than usual, but refused to make a speech. He went to one of the fire engine house in Chambers street, where he shook hands with Bill King, the college rector, and Royal Rose, the clerk in charge of the voting.

He took the President less than two minutes to cast his vote for woman suffrage. He refused requests of photographers to permit them to snap him as he was putting his ballot in the box, and told them the voting place was too sacred for any such performance. He reminded them also that the law requires them to stay at least 100 feet away from the booth.

After leaving the booth he stopped on a walk up Mercer street and started for a few minutes to call on his old friend Prof. Williamson Updike Vreeland of the Borough of Princeton. He then continued his walk, somewhat to the amusement of those familiar with local geography, up "Covey Lane," a crossroad leading to Stockton street.

Here he stopped to call on Henry B. Pine, dean of the science department, who was out, but came in just as the President was turning around, and invited him in. They conversed for ten minutes, after which Prof. Pine accompanied his distinguished guest to the Princeton Bank building, where the Chief Executive maintains his legal residence, and then to the station. The President left at 2 o'clock for Washington.

Princeton Borough, in which President Wilson cast his ballot for suffrage, must be entered in the column of Noes. The borough returned a majority of ten against suffrage. The result was in itself insignificant, but it darkened the hopes of the leaders, for the President's vote for the cause was expected, swinging the borough in favor of suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson returned to Washington at 6:30 o'clock to-night from Princeton. He was met at the station by a White House automobile and driven immediately to the White House. He had no engagements this evening.

DOCTORS MAY USE OSTEOPATHY

But Cannot Puse as Osteopaths Unless So Licensed.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—General practitioners may employ osteopathy in cases where the condition of a patient warrants such practice, but they may not advertise and hold themselves out to the world as osteopaths, unless they are licensed to practise that system, Attorney-General Woodbury ruled today in an opinion given the State Education Department.

The opinion legalizes the practice of osteopathy by hundreds of general practitioners in New York City. The views of the Attorney-General were asked after protests had been filed by osteopaths against methods employed by some general practitioners who advertise themselves as osteopaths although not licensed to practise osteopathy.

THE LEADERS IN NEW JERSEY'S SUFFRAGE BATTLE AT THE POLLS.

ABOVE, to left, James Nugent, the Democratic boss of Essex county, who brought to bear all his political power and shrewdness to defeat the women. To right, Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, who organized

and directed the suffrage host in its fight for the "vote." Below, President Wilson, at Princeton, being thanked by two gray haired suffragists, after he had cast his vote for their cause.



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FRAUD IN NEWARK IS SUFFRAGIST CRY

Practical Politics of the Ants Too Much for Feminine Methods.

WATCHERS ARE WORN OUT

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—At half past 6 o'clock to-night Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, president of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey, came into the front room of the headquarters at 79 Halsey street from the telephone where she had been waiting for returns and beamed at the waiting crowd of weary suffragists.

"Asbury Park is going heavily for us," she announced. "We have won Flemington by eleven votes, and the first news from our own city is that we have won the Second district of the Eleventh ward."

It was the first cheering moment in a day of discouragements, of fears, of nerve racking, furious work that seemed as if it was going for nothing, and through the day it seemed as if the women's campaign of ideals had been knocked into smithereens in its first round with James Nugent's practical politics. Early in the morning reports of fraud began to come into headquarters. "Repeaters in the First ward, Nugent's men are voting in the Fifth ward," the cry went up.

of the law," complained Mr. Gobel, who was patrolling outside while his wife watched inside. "Fifty votes which I am sure were against us have gone into that ballot box which never would have gone in if he hadn't been sitting here making signs to every voter that passed. My wife has actually seen money passed to several voters."

The man, whose name was John Flynn and who lived above the polling place, came over and spoke to Mrs. Van Winkle.

"If all the ladies were like you," he told her, "we'd vote for you."

"Are you going to beat our watcher?" she asked.

"We ain't going to raise no trouble," he said, and leaving a man to help the agitator Mr. Gobel if necessary she drove away.

"We know there is fraud, but we are helpless against it," she said. "The fact that a man may register and then vote to-day makes no end of repeating possible. How can we tell when a man registers and votes from one address to another place at another place from another address earlier in the day?"

At the polling place at 78 Green street an anti-suffrage poster with the words "Vote no woman suffrage October 19" was nailed on the building just above the windows.

In most of the places the watchers reported that they were politely treated. In several instances the right of the women to stay was challenged, and there was what the suffrage managers called "a lot of fussing" before the point was settled. But many of the politicians proved most hospitable. Miss Janet Fox, who watched at 190 Perry street, won golden opinions from the men.

"She's a nice little woman," she minds her own business," a fat ward worker told Mrs. Edward Merz, who went from one polling place to another seeing that the watchers were all right. Miss Fox refused the sandwiches Mrs. Merz offered her.

"Then men brought me some," she said. Miss Fox was a game watcher, staying at her post from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SEVEN IN NET SPREAD FOR FAKE ATTORNEYS

State Joins Lawyers' Association in Crusade—Many Immigrants Victims.

The New York County Lawyers Association, in conjunction with the State Department of Labor, started yesterday a widespread movement to punish fraudulent public defenders who are acting as lawyers and executed seven of sixteen warrants which were obtained for this purpose from Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

In the Tombs police court the association caused the arraignment of five of the men arrested. Hyman Wolodewer of 149 East Broadway, Morris Beets of 145 East Broadway, Henry Cantor of 24 Rutgers street, Morris Asofsky of 204 East Broadway and Aaron H. Jaffe of 175 East Broadway waived examination and were held in \$300 bail for trial by Magistrate Cobb.

It was estimated by George R. Adams, counsel for the association's committee on unlawful practice, that there were more than 200 unqualified practitioners of law throughout the city. Hitherto only sporadic prosecutions have been made against offending notaries public, but during the summer special agents of the association began a wholesale investigation of complaints. They visited various notaries and had them draw up notations local documents, including bills of sale and partnership agreements.

The State Department of Labor assigned Miss M. O'Brien, Jr., to cooperate with the association in its work. She learned that a majority of the victims of the notaries were newly arrived immigrants, who lost money through incompetent advice and fraud. Simon Stokum, 58 years old, of 204 Second avenue, sometimes called "the Mayor of Second avenue," began serving yesterday his thirty days in prison when he was arrested for a fine of \$250 imposed by the Justices of Special Sessions because he posed as a lawyer. Mrs. Frances Benzoy testified that on August 2 he had asked her to draw up a will for her in his office at 207 East Fourteenth street.

SAYS MEDICAL MEN SHOULD USE POWER

Dr. Edwin C. Register Elected President of the Editors Association.

BANQUET ENDS SESSIONS

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Medical Editors Association, which began Monday at the Hotel McAlpin, closed last night with the annual banquet.

Dr. H. Edwin Lewis, president, in his address to the several hundred physicians and medical editors said the medical men of the United States do not realize their power in the body politic of the body social; in other words, they are oblivious to the force they are in their communities and the influence they could—and should—wield in the solution of countless problems of the utmost importance to the people. He added that the solid, substantial medical publications of the country have opportunities such as they have never known before and that if they arise to the situation and prove true to the trust now imposed in them there is no limit to the service they can give to the American practitioner of medicine and through him to all humanity.

At the conclusion of yesterday's session Dr. Edwin C. Register of Charlotte, N. C., editor of the *Medical Journal*, was elected president; Dr. W. A. Jones of Minneapolis, first vice-president; Dr. G. M. Piersal of Philadelphia, second vice-president, and Dr. J. MacDonald, Jr., of New York, secretary and treasurer.

Interesting papers were read by a number of physicians. Dr. John A. O'Leary of Brooklyn addressed the members on "The Problem of the Medical Expert Witness." He said:

"The problem of the medical expert witness is the perplexing question, and the solution of that problem is not to be found in the statutes of the State or nation in the codes of ethics of medicine or law, but in the application of the square deal as between himself and his neighbor, either because he is by nature just or because the exposure of his injustice puts an end to his practice of distorting medical truths."

Dr. B. F. Heller had for his topic "The Possibilities of a New Specialty." He said that "I am sure that if a greater number of ethical men were properly trained to practise privately the prevention of disease, instead of an inconsiderable reduction in competition, mortality and a rapidly increasing degenerative mortality, enormous reduction in the death rate from those two most potent causes would be the result."

"Our profession has been dealing privately almost entirely with the effects instead of the causes of disease. We have been concerned with the cure, and our fighting at the grave instead of by the bedside and the cradle. Men are taught with endless detail the treatment of tubercular plaques, when they don't know the therapeutics of a bath. They learn the management of a face presentation when they don't know how to excise an abscess, and they are taught the extirpation of a Gasserian ganglion and overlook the utility of a toothbrush. They know how to do a gastro-intestinal intubation, but they don't know the chemistry of foods, the psychology of worry or the way to exercise."

"The people are right. They don't want us to deal with the disease, they want to remove that cause after it has once become effective, but to anticipate that cause and make it ineffective. That's the province of a good physician."

Other speakers were Dr. H. Edwin Lewis, editor of *American Medicine*; Dr. E. C. Register, editor of the *Charlotte Medical Journal*; Dr. Ira S. With of the *Review of Reviews*; Dr. James P. Warshaw, special editor of the *American Journal of Surgery*; Dr. Ernest S. Bishop, professor of clinical medicine, New York Polytechnic; Dr. Samuel E. Brothers, Dr. Anthony Bassler, Dr. Harold Hays, Dr. William George Russell, Dr. W. W. Johnston of Chicago, Dr. John W. Wainwright, Dr. C. P. Taylor, Dr. E. A. Jockard and Dr. P. E. Stewart.

BABY HAS A RIGHT TO CRY: PARENTS NEED NOT MOVE

Apartment House Landlord Loses Case Against Tenants and Child.



David Eisenberg. The twenty-months-old baby whose right to cry was upheld by Justice Young.

Babies have a right to cry, even if they live in apartment houses and their wails are irritating to other tenants. Justice Young decided so yesterday in the Seventh Municipal Court when John J. Dillon, owner of an apartment house at 47 Claremont avenue, brought action to evict Mr. and Mrs. Lester W. Eisenberg, tenants, on the grounds that their twenty-months-old son, David, was causing a nuisance by his incessant crying.

Several other tenants, mostly unmarried women, testified that the baby "seemed to have a pair of leather lungs which he used frequently," and added that his lusty yelling made their life unbearable. They had complained to the landlord, to the police, to fire and health departments for relief, and the court action was finally brought when the Eisenbergs refused to move.

"It does not seem to me that I would be justified from the testimony in evicting this young father and mother," said Justice Young after hearing the witnesses. "We know children cry. It is part of the scheme of things. This is a strong and healthy child and all the witnesses agree that he undoubtedly has a strong cry when he does cry, but I cannot see that the testimony proves that his crying was so bad as to cause the eviction of the father and mother. I will have to decide this case in favor of the tenant."

The decision established a precedent.

GIRL, SEEKING \$75,000, TELLS OF AGED WOOPER

Wealthy Lawyer, She Says, Begon Courting Her When She Was 13—Is Now 17.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19.—Painting Robert Gaskill, a wealthy retired lawyer, as a fickle suitor, who started his courtship when she was but 13 and flitted her when she "grew up" to the mature age of 17, Katherine Abrams, daughter of Douglas Abrams, a former tavern keeper at Red Lion, N. J., took the stand today in the Circuit Court at Mays Landing in support of her suit for \$75,000 for breach of promise. Mr. Gaskill lives in Mount Holly. He is a member of several Philadelphia and New Jersey clubs.

Seventy-seven letters which the girl said she received during a four year courtship were offered. In these the aged lawyer, writing sometimes when he was travelling with his wife, protested his undying devotion for the girl. The girl testified that she was married to Gaskill in 1911, when he came into her father's tavern at Red Lion, a suburb of Mount Holly. She went into the main hall to get sugar matches and vinegar, when he took her upon his lap and said: "My, what a beautiful child. I'd like to adopt her. I'm real fond of children, but have none of my own." The girl was then 13.

He came back again in about a month and wanted to take her out in an automobile. Her mother refused to permit this at first, but later consented. The lawyer and the girl then went for a ride in the woods. There, the girl says, their love making started. She testified that Gaskill gave her a saddle horse to induce her to keep their secret.

MRS. GALT'S EVENING GOWN ORCHID COLORED

Will Match the Flowers the President Sends to Her Every Day.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Norman Galt, fiancée of President Wilson, was expected here from Washington today to have fitted some of the gown she made for her wedding. A large crowd waited in the rain for a chance to see her enter the dressmaker's shop, but she did not appear.

The fondness of Mrs. Galt for the orchids which President Wilson sends her every day is reflected in an exquisite evening gown, now almost finished, which is a delicate gown of orchid colored silk. It depends for its charm upon its wonderful shade and upon the lines of the filmy draperies, for the material is used in the gown except a small band of blue fox across one shoulder. A second gown is in a beautiful shade of lavender merging into rose color and with pebble blue. The gown is made of straight lines and has a magnificent train of Watteau effect, made to be tucked below the shoulders or raised, when desired. One of the elegant accessories in Mrs. Galt's trousseau is an evening cloak of turquoise blue velvet with collar and cuffs of blue fox fur.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Glad from a California mine will be presented to the President to-morrow the making of the ring to be worn by Mrs. Galt. The gift will be among the offerings of a little daughter, which came from the West to the President to attend the extension in San Francisco. Miss Dorothy Stewart presents the gift.

Encouragement From Men.

All except Mrs. Van Winkle and Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, the executive secretary of the W. P. U., gave up the day as lost, but the cooler headed of their men supporters reassured them.

"These things always happen in politics," they said. "It isn't as bad as it's painted."

The women watchers did their duty. All but twenty-five of the 120 polling places were covered and the women were on hand at 6 o'clock, when the polls opened. The men watchers did not shine. One man watching for the suffragists left his post three times to run to headquarters and complain to Mrs. Van Winkle that "Jim Nugent's men threatened to beat him." One man detailed to watch in Perry street at one of the worst polling places in the city went off to New York with his credentials, leaving the place uncovered.

Miss Rebecca Hourwich, a member of the Feminist Alliance in New York, discovered this just before the votes were to be counted and she went on a wildcat hunt for the evidence of fraud which she said she had seen.

"They're killing us from the outside," she said.

"It is all straight and regular inside, and that's how they deceive us. One special officer who was telling the men to vote 'No' quite openly on the side of the law was a man who hadn't even a badge, a physician who was sworn in five years ago for some service, and has never acted since. The others were just a irregular."

A polling place from which reports of trouble came early was at 528 Broad street, in the Ninth ward. George H. Gobel and his wife were the watchmen and his wife were the watchmen and substitute there, and Mr. Gobel sent a hurry call to the W. P. U., at noon saying that "Nugent's men had said they'd beat him," and he wanted reinforcements in case he and his wife were both put out.

Mrs. Van Winkle hurried over with two husky men and found the watchmen for the anti-suffragists, a fat man adorned with pink and buttons, sitting in front of the polling place.

"He is electioneering in open violation

GIRL, 14, GONE; \$0 IS \$500.

City Island Hotel Man's Daughter Sought by Police.

Madeline Ryan, 14, whose father conducts a hotel, summer garden and bathing beach on City Island, disappeared Monday afternoon. At the same time \$500 was missed from a box in the hotel office.

The girl's mother said that her daughter had often talked of Boston, Chicago and San Francisco. She has also talked with her school companions of Boston. Accordingly descriptions have been telegraphed to those cities.

Miss Ryan was fond of dancing and she was a familiar figure on the dancing floor of her father's hotel. When she was last seen she had slipped for school after having had lunch at home. She had put on her best dress, with a great deal of her sister's finery and her sister's diamond ring.

WEST SHORE BANDITS FREE.

No Trace of Men Who Robbed Two Freight Trains.

Search in New Jersey and New York was made without success yesterday for the four or five highwaymen who on Monday night held up and robbed two fast freight trains on the West Shore Railroad between Coxsack and Haverstraw, N. Y. The robbers, after failing to stop the express train which apparently was the object of their schemes, escaped in an automobile.

The Sheriff of Rockland county with several aids, the police of Haverstraw and railroad detectives worked for hours, but they got no clue.

In Weehawken early yesterday an automobile containing eight persons stopped at the Hudson Boulevard and Sixteenth street and the chauffeur asked about the road to the Weehawken ferry. The patrolman told them and then having learned of the holdup he decided that the men must be the robbers. So he telephoned to headquarters.

When the automobile reached the Manhattan side of the West Shore ferry the party was arrested. In the Greenwich police station the men in the car were identified by detectives as reputable Statesmen. The men had been to New Jersey to visit friends.

VOTE FOR WIRELESS STRIKE.

Operators Favor Increasing Demands for Salary Increase.

The vote of the wireless operators of the Atlantic coast on the question of a general strike was announced yesterday as was the vote of the Wireless Union of Wireless Division No. 28 of the Commercial Telegraphers Union said the men would strike on Monday, October 26, if they were not given a 10 per cent advance in wages of from \$50 to \$72 a month, but that they would not submit the demands until the strike vote was all over.

"The wireless operators," he said, "are much elated over an important decision which they have obtained from a United States Government committee to the effect that striking does not forfeit the license of a wireless operator."

600 STRIKERS RETURN.

General Electric, However, Prepares for Trouble To-morrow.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Six hundred of the 13,000 strikers at the General Electric Company plant here returned to work this morning following the threat of the officials to cease to deal with them after to-morrow. Many more are expected to return to-morrow morning.

However, the company is ready for trouble and has drawn a dead line about the plant and warning the pickets to keep away.

Toledo Police Chief Settles Strike in War Plant.

Following an agreement between employees and the Consolidated Manufacturing Company, engineers through Chief of Police Her-

SUFFRAGE CALENDAR.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY.

Non-Factory meetings in Long Island City by Lowell J. Yelvington. Speakers: Mrs. M. J. Sargent, Mrs. Mary Beard and Bernard B. Bower.

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CHART SHOWING GROWTH OF ASSETS

1900	\$3,471,057
1905	\$10,985,073
1910	\$31,554,906
1915	\$80,770,848

From three to eighty million

A large percentage of the constantly increasing volume of business of the Irving National Bank is due to the good will of its depositors.

This bank desires to extend the service rendered these depositors, to other business men and commercial houses.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

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MANHATTAN.
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Fifth Avenue, cor. 41st and 42nd Sts.
11th Avenue, cor. 124th Street.
Grand Street, cor. Clinton Street.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX.
Courtlandt Ave. cor. 15th Street.
ROOSEVELT.
Fifth St., cor. Lexington St.
14th Avenue, cor. Broadway Ave.
PER CENT. CHARGE.
1% PER MONTH.
1/2 TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.



The suffrage map of the United States, as it now stands. The States in white have given equal suffrage. In those in black, men only can vote. Three other States will decide in November.